



# DECABORANE

UN 1868

Shipping Name: Decaborane

Other Names: Boron hydride  
Decaborane (14)  
Decaborane tetrahydride



**WARNING!** • **POISON! BREATHING THE DUST OR SKIN CONTACT CAN KILL YOU!**

- Firefighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

## Hazards:

- Odor is not a reliable indicator of the presence of toxic amounts of vapor
- Skin and eye contact causes severe burns and blindness
- Container may explode when exposed to fire
- Reacts explosively with halogenated hydrocarbons (Halon) or oxidizers
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Releases flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with hot water
- Combustion products include toxic borane oxides
- Will attack some plastics and rubbers

## Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- Remove all ignition sources
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

## Description:

- White to colorless solid
- Sharp, pungent chocolate-like odor
- Floats on the surface of water and is slightly soluble in water
- Very flammable; burns with a green colored flame
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

## Operational Level Training Response:

### RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Cover material to protect from wind, rain or spray
- Prevent contaminated runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

### FIRE:

- Use water spray using unattended monitors to extinguish fire. Dry sand or dry chemical may be used if available in sufficient amounts. Avoid the use of carbon dioxide, Halon or Halocarbon extinguishers
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

## First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
  - ♦ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
  - ♦ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
  - ♦ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
  - ♦ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

CAS: 17702-41-9